Noah's Ark Found: Every Evidence Supporting This Discovery

Imagine standing on a windswept mountainside in eastern Turkey, nearly 7,000 feet above the sea, staring down at something that shouldn't be there. The ground beneath your feet isn't random rock and scrub. It's a perfect ship shape — 538 feet long, with a pointed bow and a rounded stern — pressed into the earth like a giant mould. Local villagers have known about it for generations. Pilots have photographed it from NATO planes. Scientists have scanned it with radar, drilled into it, and tested its soil. And every single investigation has returned the same bewildering result: this looks like a ship.

The Durupınar formation is either the most astonishing geological coincidence on the planet, or it's exactly what it appears to be — the fossilised remains of Noah's Ark.

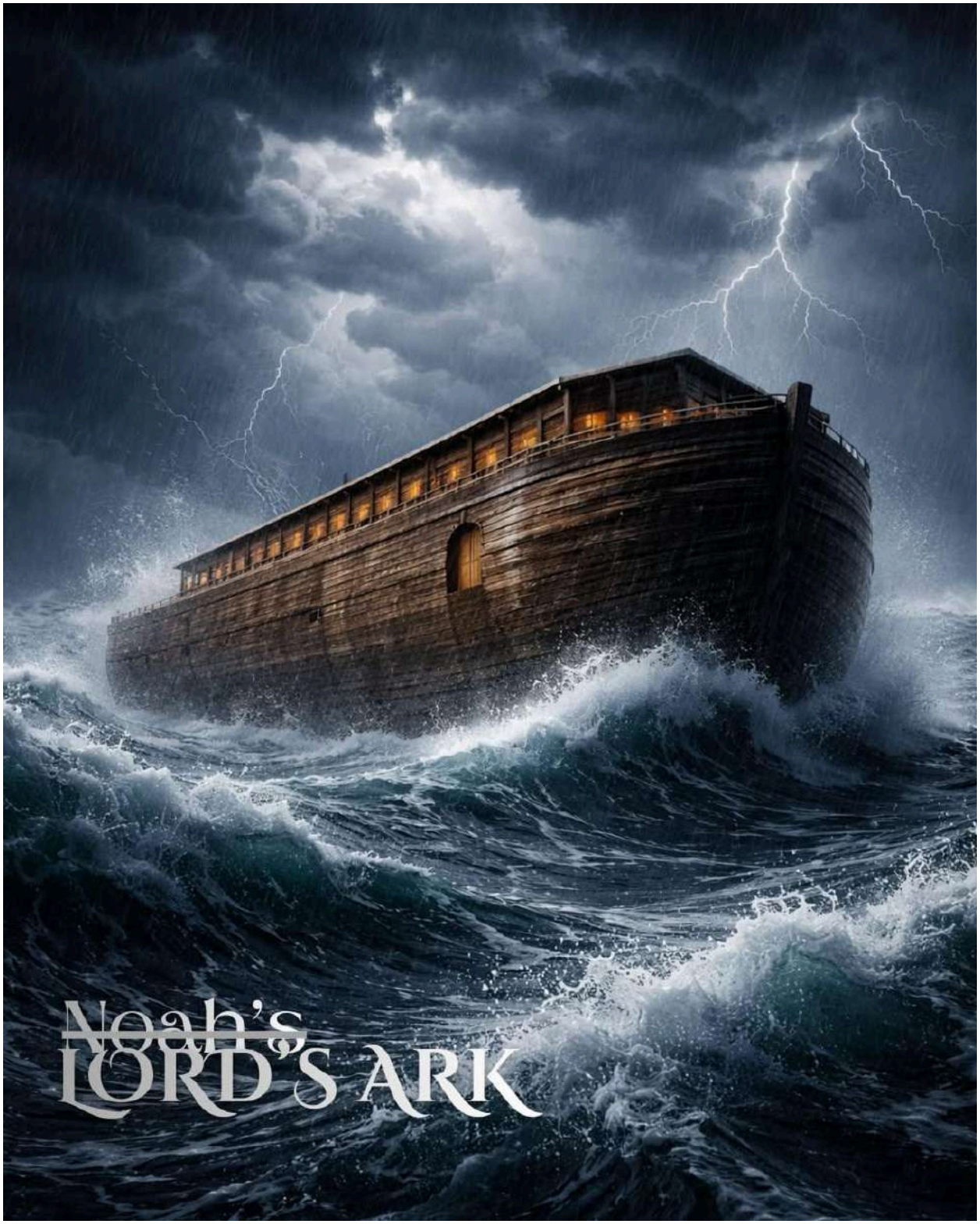
What follows is not an argument built on wishful thinking. It's a case built on measurement, on physics, on chemistry, on archaeology, and on the collective memory of humanity. You don't need to be religious to follow the evidence. You just need to be curious.

But before you continue… if you haven't read the story of Noah:

➡ Click Here To Read The Full Story Of Noah & The Ark: Origin Of Demons & Fallen Angels (Ancient Aliens).

Note: I left citations, references & resources related to this discovery and article below this article. Feel free to explore them and use them for your own research purposes.

The Blueprint: What Genesis Actually Says



Before we look at the ground, let's look at the text. Genesis chapter 6 gives Noah a set of building instructions that are oddly specific for an ancient document:

- **300 cubits long**
- **50 cubits wide**
- **30 cubits high**
- **Lower, middle, and upper decks**
- **A side door**
- **Coated inside and out with pitch**

After the flood, the Ark came to rest on the **"mountains of Ararat."** Notice that's plural — mountains, not a single mountain. The Bible doesn't say it landed on the volcanic peak we call Mount Ararat today. It says it landed somewhere in that mountain range. Geologists now know that the modern Mount Ararat is a young volcano — it didn't even exist when any historical flood would have occurred. So the text isn't pointing us to the famous snowy cone. It's pointing us to the region around it.

This is crucial, because it widens the search zone from one impossible volcanic summit to the valleys and ridges at its foot. And in one of those valleys, something extraordinary was found.

The Day a Pilot Looked Down and Saw a Ship

In October 1959, Turkish Army Captain İlhan Durupınar was flying a routine NATO mapping mission over the district of Doğubayazıt, near the Iranian border. His camera clicked away at the landscape below. When the film was developed, an analyst noticed something bizarre: a teardrop-shaped formation that looked exactly like an enormous vessel embedded in the earth.

The site was surveyed. Its length: **538 feet.** Its width: proportional to the length at a ratio that matched the beam of an ancient ship. The numbers were filed away, but they didn't stay quiet for long.

Here's where the cubit comes in — and it's a point that causes a lot of confusion. A cubit wasn't a universal unit like a metre. It varied. The cubit Moses used was about 17.5 inches. But Noah lived thousands of years before Moses — only ten generations from Adam, according to the text. The cubit in use that far back was the **Egyptian royal cubit**, roughly 20.6 inches.

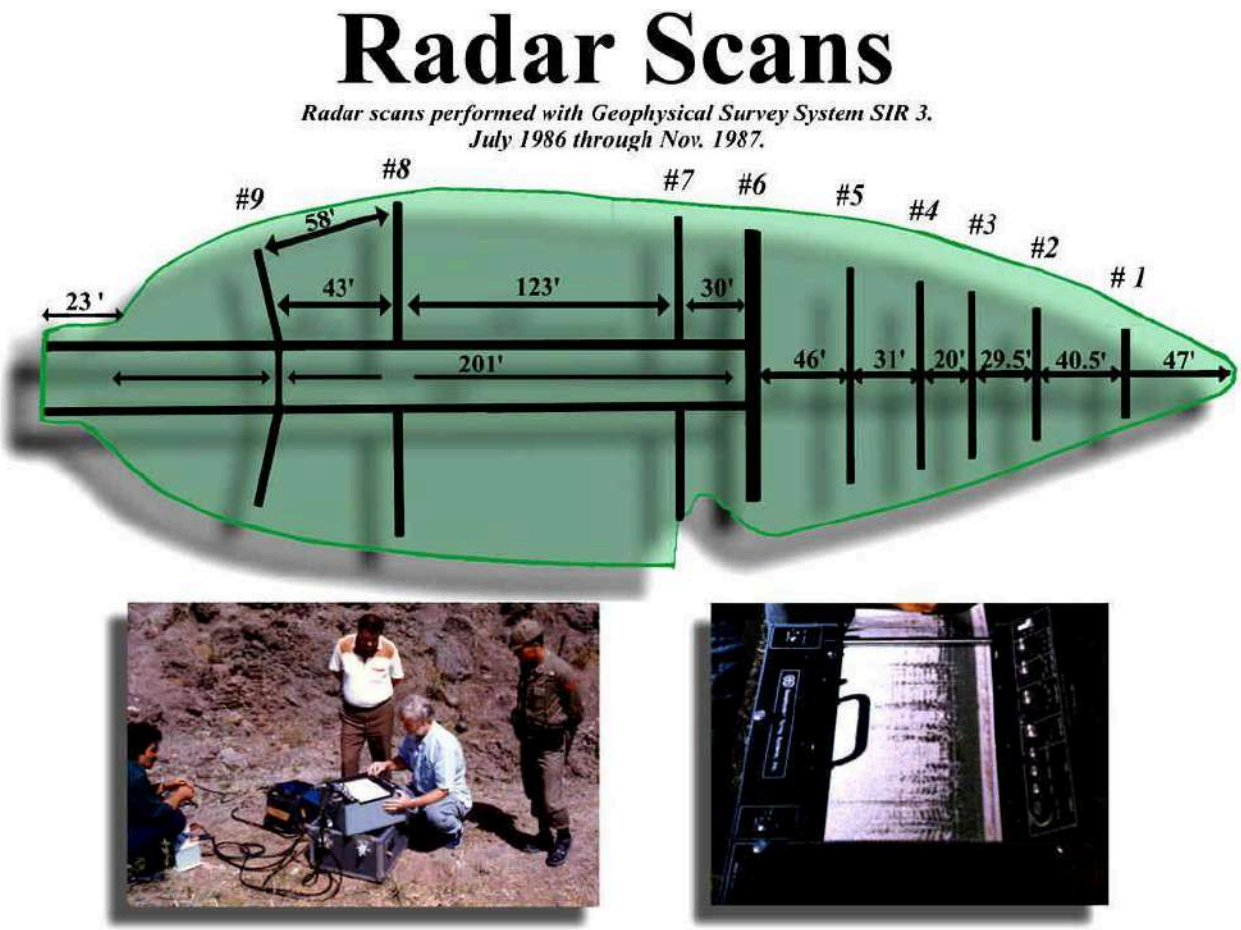
Now do the maths: 538 feet divided by 20.6 inches equals **exactly 300 cubits.** Not approximately. Exactly. And the width? **Exactly 50 cubits.**

A skeptic might say this is coincidental — pick the right cubit and anything can fit. But the Egyptian royal cubit isn't an arbitrary choice pulled from a hat. It's the standard of the era that the text itself implies. And as we'll see, the numbers are just the beginning.

Looking Underground: What the Radar Found

A surface shape, even one as evocative as Durupınar, could be dismissed as a natural mudflow sculpted by erosion. That's what geologists assumed for decades. Then they started looking underneath.

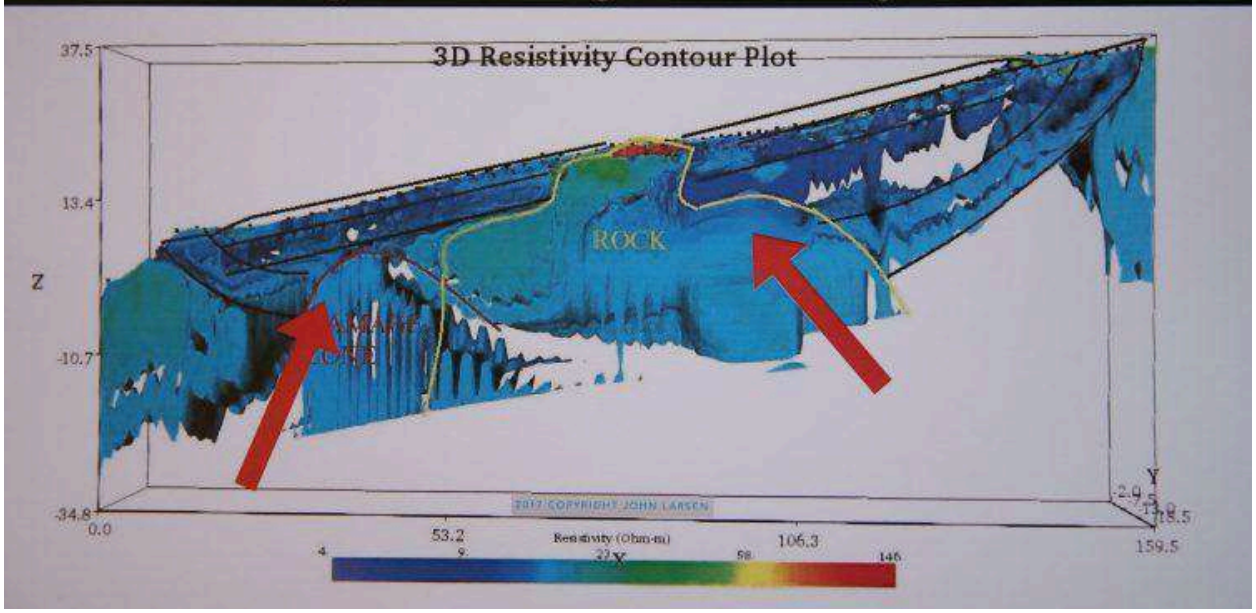
The First Scans

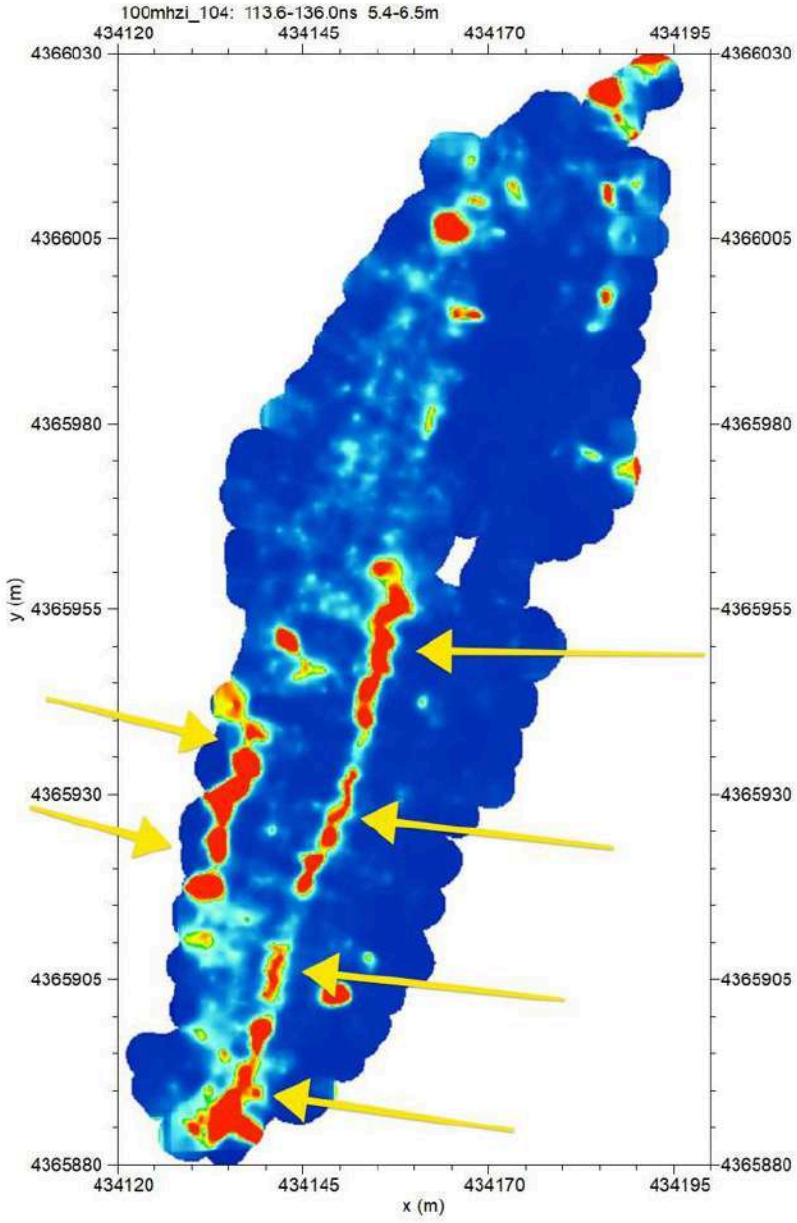


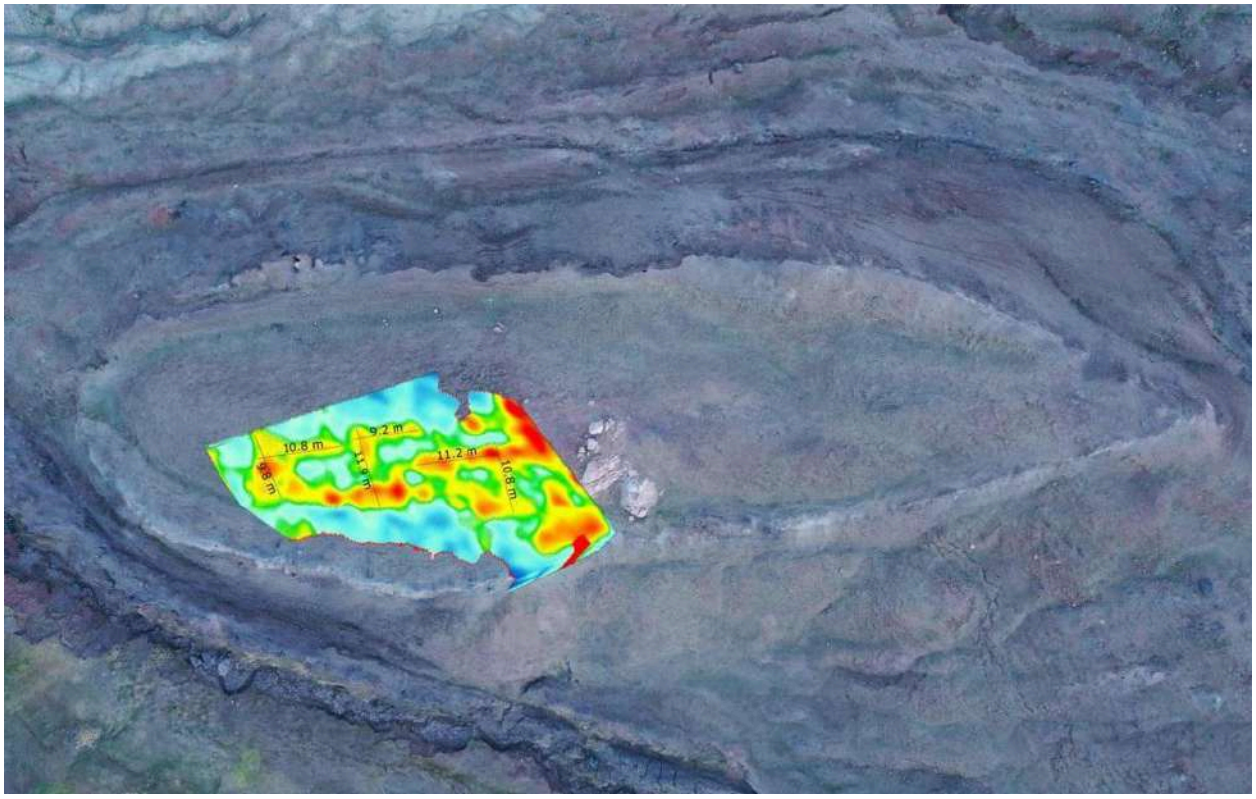
In the 1980s, a determined — and yes, controversial — researcher named Ron Wyatt hauled ground-penetrating radar (GPR) equipment to the site. GPR sends electromagnetic pulses into the ground and reads the echoes, building a picture of what lies beneath. What Wyatt's team saw made them stop in their tracks: **regular, repeating parallel lines** running the length of the formation. The radar operator's recorded reaction was spontaneous: *"The lines are there! The lines are there!"* This was not the random scatter you'd get from jumbled rocks. It looked structural — like ribs or bulkheads spaced at consistent intervals.

The 2014 3-D Revolution

3D İŞLENMIŞ SONUÇLAR




100mhzi_104: 113.6-136.0ns 5.4-6.5m
434120
434145
434170
434195
4366030
4366005
4365980
4365955
4365930
4365905
4365880
y (m)
x (m)

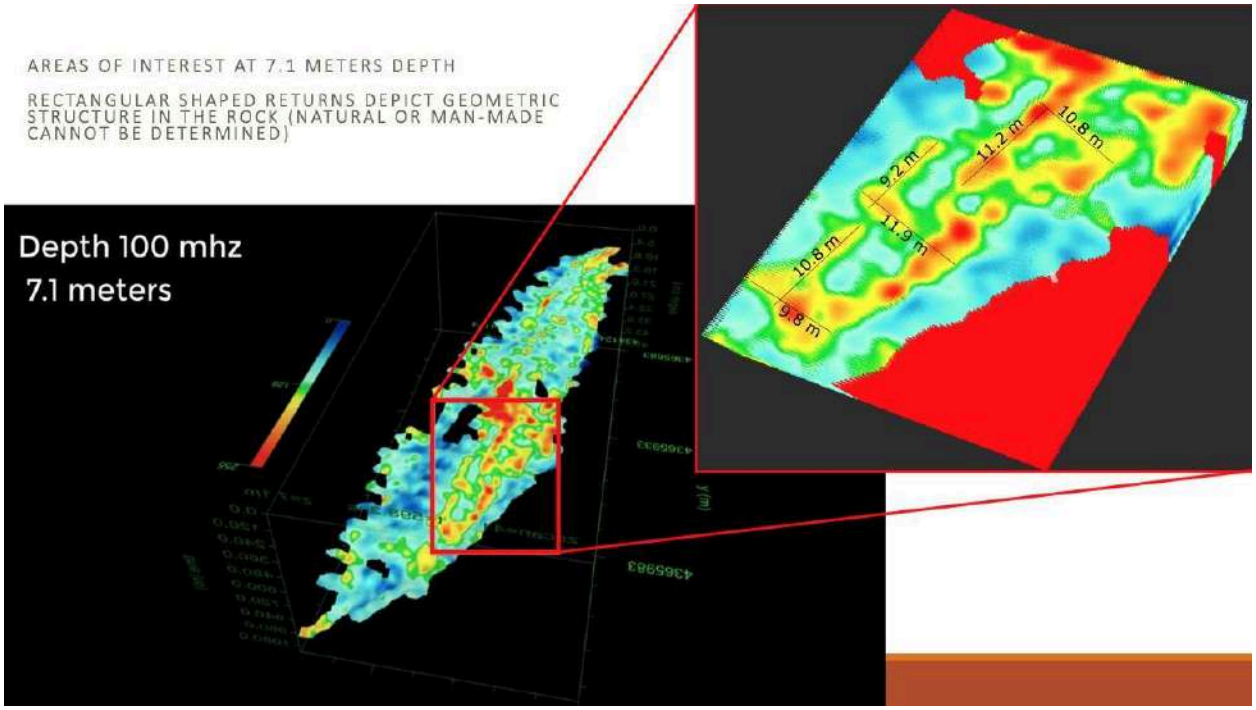


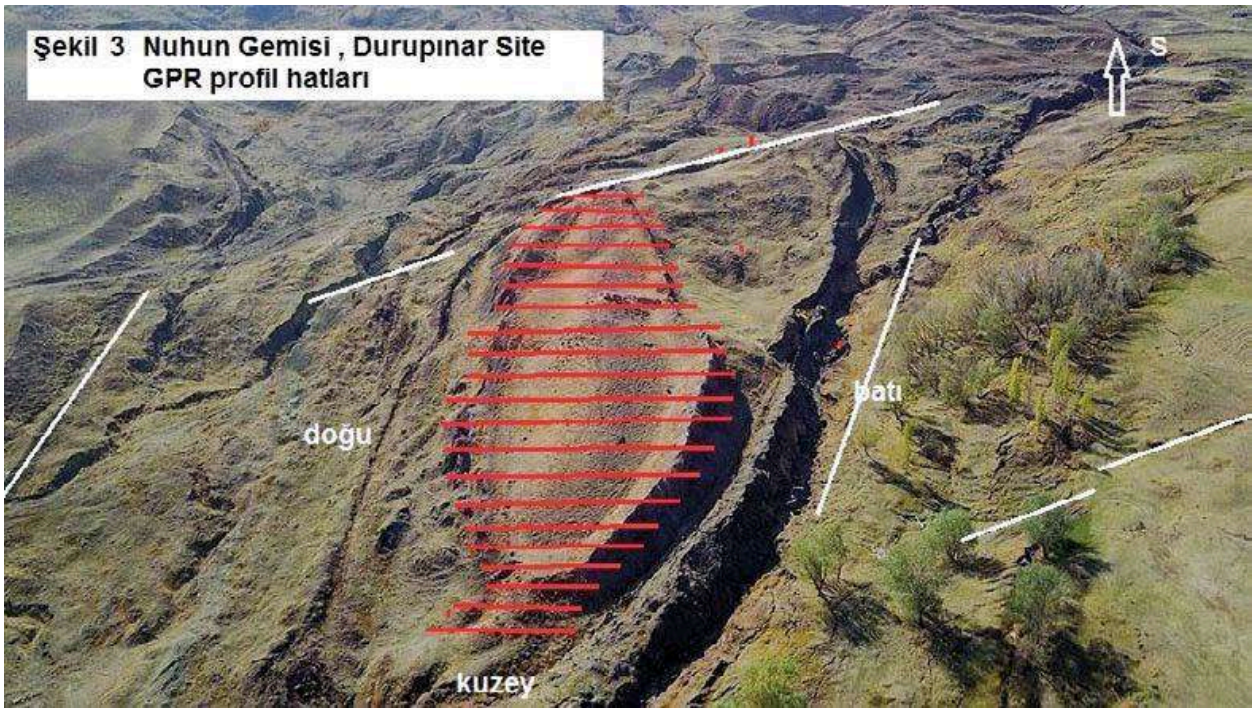
Fast-forward to 2014. A fully independent team brought advanced 3-D volumetric radar and electrical resistivity tomography (ERT) to the site. What emerged was a three-dimensional model of the subsurface that no geologist had predicted:

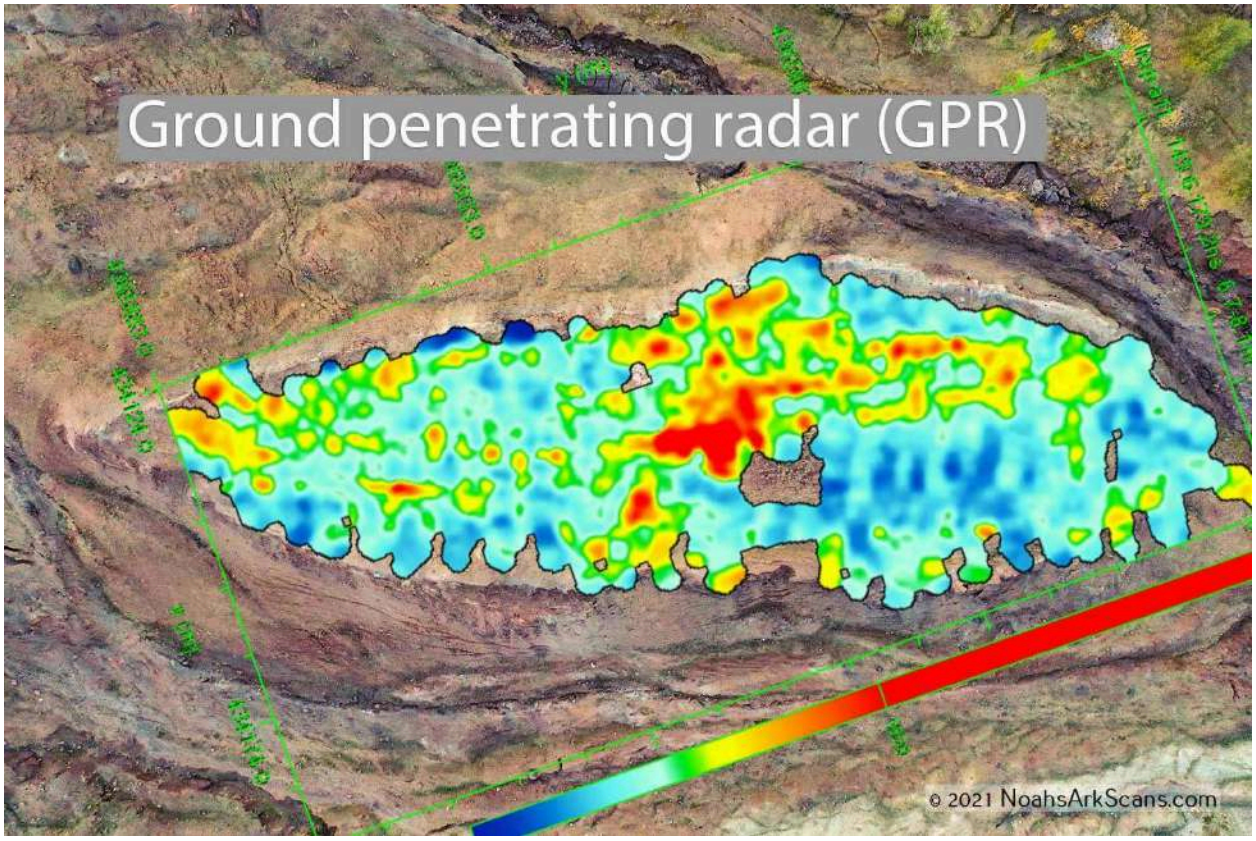
- A **long central corridor** bisecting the formation from end to end.
- **Angular, room-like compartments** at depths of 8 to 20 feet.
- **Three distinct horizontal levels** — lower, middle, and upper decks — that correlate across the entire grid.

Think about what that means. A mudflow doesn't create flat, parallel deck planes stacked on top of each other with a central hallway running through them. That's architecture. That's design. The scan also confirmed the exterior dimensions: 300 cubits long, 50 cubits wide, and 30 cubits tall. The numbers that Genesis had recorded thousands of years ago were now being read back by machines.

The Most Recent Expeditions (2019-2021)


AREAS OF INTEREST AT 7.1 METERS DEPTH
RECTANGULAR SHAPED RETURNS DEPICT GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE IN THE ROCK (NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CANNOT BE DETERMINED)
Depth 100 mhz
7.1 meters
9.2 m
11.2 m
10.8 m
11.9 m
10.8 m
9.8 m


Şekil 3 Nuhun Gemisi , Durupınar Site
GPR profil hatları
S
doğu
batı
kuzey



Between 2019 and 2021, a joint Turkish-American scientific team called the **Noah's Ark Scans** project returned with the most sophisticated equipment yet. Their surveys uncovered even more:

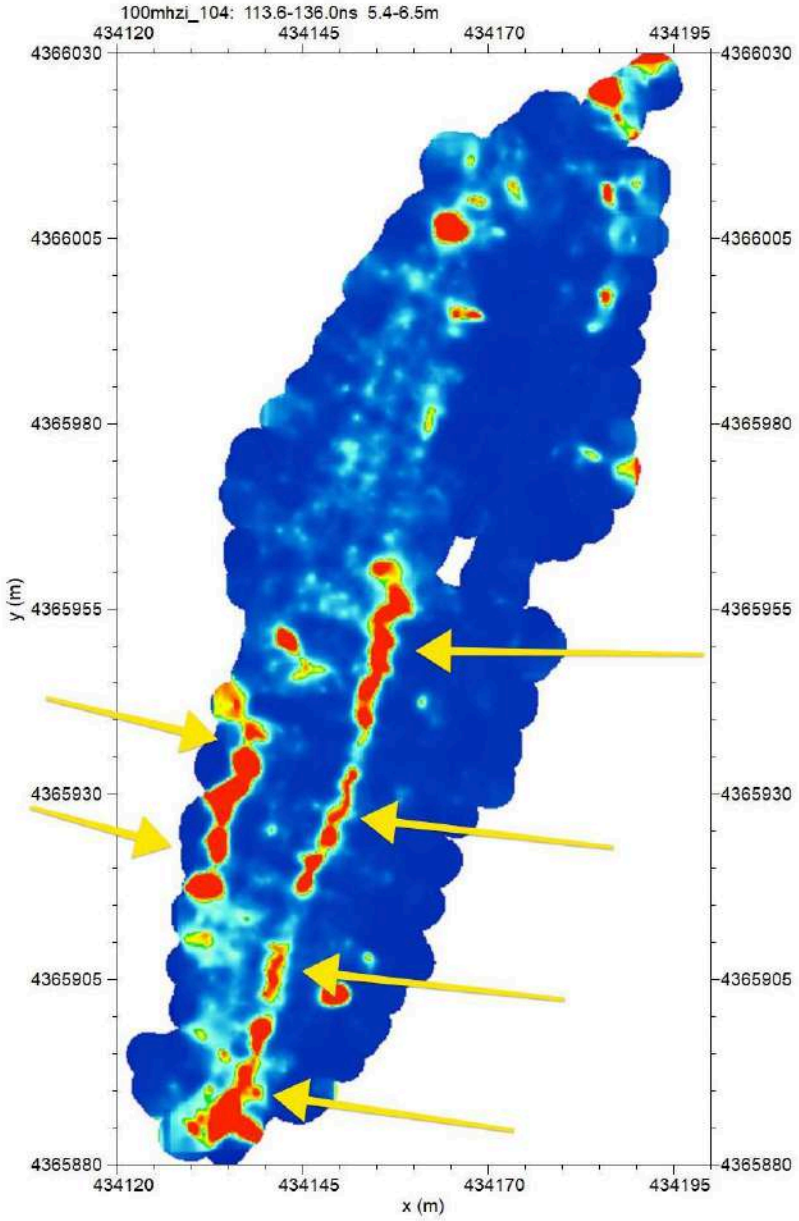
- A **13-foot-wide passageway** running straight through the interior.
- **Central and lateral corridors** crossing each other.
- **Angular formations extending six metres deep** — consistent with rooms beneath a deck.
- Internal densities nearly **three times higher in organic material** than the surrounding terrain.

Andrew Jones, the lead investigator, summarised it bluntly: *"These angular shapes rarely occur in natural geological processes and suggest intentional design."*

The Physical Evidence: Metal, Wood, and Soil

Radar images are one thing. Tangible objects are another. And the Durupınar site has yielded physical artifacts that are extremely difficult to dismiss.

The Rivet and the Iron Pattern



Wyatt's team swept the formation with metal detectors calibrated for iron. They found iron signals at **regular, repeating intervals** along the length — exactly what you'd expect if metal fasteners or fittings were embedded in a wooden hull. Random iron deposits in soil don't arrange themselves in evenly spaced rows.

ossilized rivet head
om Noah's Ark.
3 rivets as seen in
place on the Ark
before they are
cleaned off.

During one dig, they unearthed a metallic object that looked unmistakably like a **large rivet**, still flanked by what appeared to be an equally large metal washer. When the metal was tested, it came back as a **man-made alloy** — not a natural rock formation.

Petrified Wood and Ghostly Beam Lines

In a demonstration before Turkish government officials, Wyatt pointed to a radar target close to the surface, requested permission to dig, and pulled out a **piece of petrified wood** — deck timber, still showing angular worked edges. Other shallow excavations along the side of the formation exposed **parallel lines of lighter-coloured mud** running in straight rows: the fossilised outlines of ancient beams, pressed into the earth over millennia.

Soil Chemistry That Tells a Story

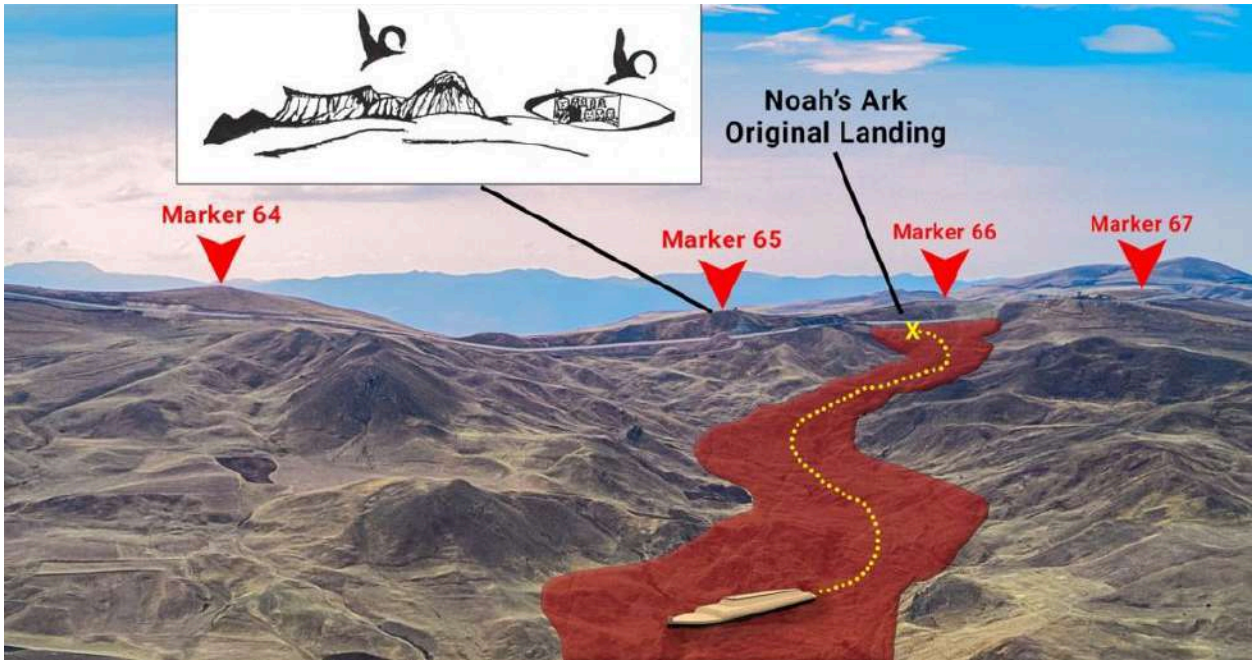
The most recent soil analysis was conducted in 2026. Researchers collected 22 samples from inside and around the formation. The results were clear: **organic carbon and potassium levels were significantly elevated** inside the formation compared to the surrounding area. William Crabtree, the soil scientist on the team, explained it plainly: *"If this was a wooden vessel and the wood rotted over time, we would expect increased potassium, changes in pH, and higher organic content — and that's exactly what we find."*

Even the grass tells a story. The vegetation growing inside the formation is a noticeably different shade of green — a visible marker that the soil beneath is chemically distinct from the native mudflow.

Traces of the Animals

Eyewitness reports from the excavations mention the recovery of **cat hair, metal fragments, and fossilised animal dung** — exactly the kind of debris a vessel carrying livestock for a year would leave behind.

Anchor Stones Where No Anchor Stones Should Be



Spread across the hills around the Durupınar site are about **30 large stones, each with a circular hole bored through the top.** These are **drogue stones** — primitive ship anchors. Heavy ropes were threaded through the holes and the stones were hung from the hull to stabilize a vessel in rough water.

Here's the problem: the site is over **200 miles from the nearest ocean.** Anchor stones don't wander into the mountains on their own. They don't fall from the sky. They belong at the bottom of a sea, or at least tied to a boat.

Yet there they sit, clustered around a boat-shaped formation, exactly where you'd expect ground tackle to have been abandoned as passengers disembarked and headed downhill into the valley.

The Village at the Foot of the Ark

Immediately below the formation, you find the remains of an ancient settlement called **Nashuan.** As recently as the 1970s, stone house foundations were still clearly visible on the surface. The settlement includes **fences, corrals, and animal pens** — evidence of organised livestock management from the earliest days of occupation.

Among the ruins stands a **stone altar** — a simple but unmistakable structure. Genesis 8:20 says that after leaving the Ark, "Noah built an altar to the LORD." The altar at Nashuan is exactly where that verse says it should be.

وبنى نوح مذبحا للرب .

(تكوين 20:8)

And Noah builded an altar unto the LORD

(Ge 8:20)

The Grave of Noah's Wife

Local tradition, passed down through uncounted generations, identifies a stone sarcophagus and an adjacent grave as the burial of **Noah's wife.** The site was documented before grave robbers looted the remains. While the looting destroyed forensic possibilities, the persistence of the oral tradition is itself a form of historical evidence.

A Cemetery of a Million Souls

The area around Durupınar contains a vast cemetery. Over centuries, **as many as a million people** from different faiths and distant lands requested burial at this spot. People don't travel across continents to be buried in a random Turkish valley. They do it because the ground is considered holy — and the only plausible reason a site connected to the Ark would draw such veneration is that generations believed it was the real thing.

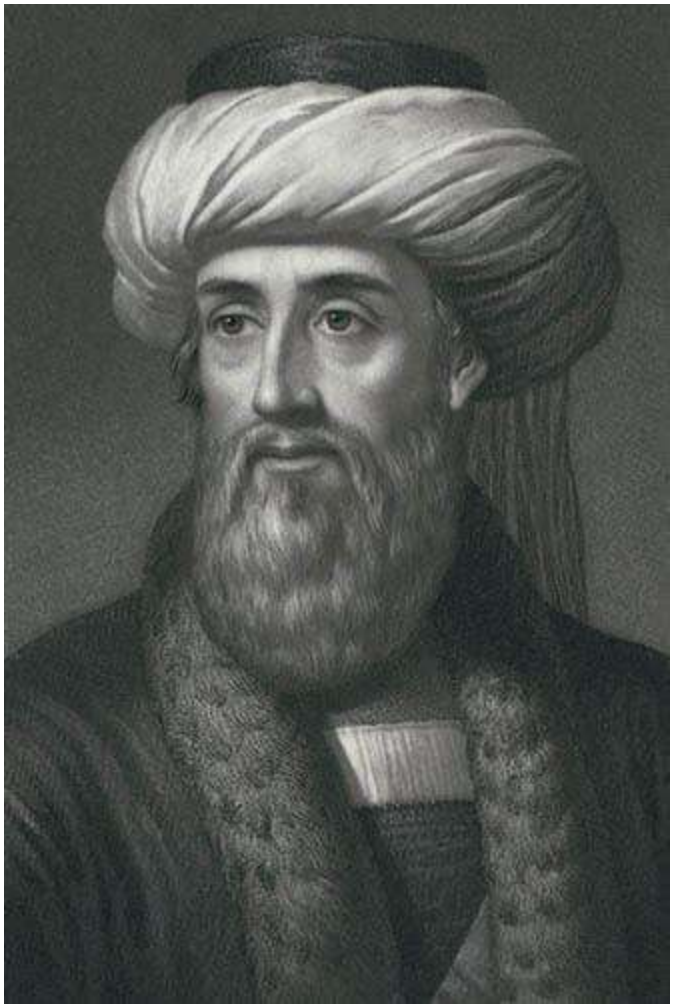
The Chalcolithic Connection

In 2021, researchers from **Istanbul Technical University, Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University, and Andrews University** dated rock and soil samples from the Nashuan area. The results placed human activity at the site in the **Chalcolithic period, roughly 5500 to 3000 BCE** — the same broad era associated with flood traditions in cultures across the Middle East and beyond.

The Ancient World Agrees

If the Durupınar formation were an isolated outlier, the case might be weaker. But for thousands of years, voices from across the ancient world have pointed to exactly this region.

Josephus and the Early Church



The first-century Jewish historian **Flavius Josephus,** writing in *Antiquities of the Jews*, recorded as common knowledge that *"a portion of the ark still remains in Armenia, and the inhabitants of the country scrape off the bitumen as a talisman."* Two centuries later, Christian writers **Epiphanius of Salamis** and **John Chrysostom** both independently reported that Ark remnants were visible in the Armenian mountains. They used their existence as proof that the biblical flood story was true. Three separate witnesses, spanning centuries, all point to the same geography.

The Mesopotamian Flood Tablets

W.A.I. IV. 50 & 51.
K.3375
K.
A.7

Long before the Bible was written, the people of Mesopotamia told the same story. The Epic of Gilgamesh, Tablet 11 — housed in the British Museum and formally titled the "Flood Tablet" — describes a man named Utnapishtim who is warned by a god, builds a massive boat, loads it with his family and animals, and survives a world-destroying deluge. The Babylonian Ark Tablet, deciphered by British Museum scholar Irving Finkel, goes even further — it provides actual construction specifications. This was not a Hebrew invention. It was a shared Near Eastern memory.

250 Cultures, One Story

Anthropologists have catalogued **more than 250 flood myths** from cultures on every inhabited continent — peoples separated by oceans who could never have swapped notes. The pattern is consistent: a deluge, a chosen survivor, a constructed vessel, the preservation of life, and a new beginning. From the Hindu story of Manu, to the Ojibwe hero Nanabozho, to the Aboriginal tale of Titalik the frog, to the Chinese Ganyu flood, to the Inca myth of Viracocha destroying giants in a deluge — the skeleton of the narrative is the same.

When 250 separate cultures, most with no historical contact, tell you the same story, the simplest explanation is that they're remembering something that actually happened.

The Earth Confirms a Catastrophe

Skeptics used to argue that there was no geological evidence for a flood on the scale described in Genesis. That argument has been retired.

The Black Sea Deluge

In 1997, geologists Ryan and Pitman demonstrated that around **8,400 years ago,** the Black Sea was a freshwater lake cut off from the Mediterranean. When glacial dams collapsed, seawater burst through the Bosporus at a rate of **200 times Niagara Falls.** For **300 days,** the Black Sea expanded catastrophically, submerging **40,000 square miles** of inhabited land. Underwater archaeologists have since found human structures and the remains of freshwater fish on the drowned shoreline. Anyone living through that would have called it the end of the world.

The Younger Dryas Cataclysm

On an even larger scale, the end of the last ice age brought a global catastrophe. Ice caps melted suddenly. Sea levels rose **hundreds of feet** in a geological instant. Megatsunamis over **1,000 feet deep** swept across continents, leaving high-water marks etched into hillsides from Madagascar to the Americas. This was not gradual. This was apocalyptic. And it matches the scale of the flood described in the ancient texts.

Convergence: Why This Matters

No single piece of the Durupınar evidence is infallible. That's not how scientific or historical reasoning works. What makes this case so hard to dismiss is the convergence. When measurement, radar, chemistry, metal detection, archaeology, geography, ancient texts, oral tradition, and geology all point to the same conclusion, coincidence stops being a rational explanation.

Here is the full list of what we have:

- A **ship-shaped formation** in exactly the right region.
- Exact **dimensions** matching the biblical 300 × 50 × 30 cubits.
- **Ground-penetrating radar** showing three decks, a central corridor, and angular compartments.
- **Iron detected at regular intervals** consistent with fasteners.
- A **man-made alloy rivet and washer.**
- **Petrified wood** dug from the site in witnessed conditions.
- **Beam-outline impressions** in the soil.
- **Soil chemistry** with elevated organic carbon and potassium — the signature of decayed wood.
- **Cat hair and fossilised animal dung** consistent with a livestock vessel.
- **30 drogue stones** — ancient anchors — found 200 miles from any sea.
- **The settlement of Nashuan** with stone foundations, corrals, and pens.
- A **stone altar** matching the Genesis account.

- A **sarcophagus and grave** traditionally identified as Noah's wife.
- A **cemetery of a million graves,** a testament to the site's sanctity.
- **Chalcolithic dating** placing human activity in the flood era.
- **Josephus, Epiphanius, and Chrysostom** all independently naming this region.
- The **Epic of Gilgamesh and the Babylonian Ark Tablet** preserving the same story.
- **250 global flood myths** sharing the identical core narrative.
- **The Black Sea and Younger Dryas cataclysms** proving such floods are geologically real.
- **Turkish government recognition** and the establishment of a national park.

Conclusion

You don't need to be a biblical literalist to follow the evidence where it leads. You just need to ask yourself a question: what are the odds that every one of those lines of evidence — physical, chemical, archaeological, historical, and geological — would converge independently on the same spot unless that spot really is the final resting place of a vessel that once rode out a world-altering flood?

The Durupınar formation sits there today, a quiet shape in the Turkish highlands, patient and worn by wind and rain. It has been photographed from the air, scanned from the surface, sampled in laboratories, and confirmed by ancient voices across the millennia. It awaits one final thing: for the world to look at the evidence and recognise what generations of locals, pilgrims, historians, and scientists have already concluded.

Noah's Ark has been found. The evidence is on the table.

Resources, References & Citations:

Primary Advocacy and Research Organisations

- **Noah’s Ark Scans Project (2019–present)** — The joint Turkish-American scientific team conducting the most recent GPR, ERT, soil chemistry, and 3-D surveys.
    - **Official website & Current Updates:** noahsarkscans.com *(Note: All 2014/2021 scan reports and soil analyses have been merged into the homepage feed and top navigation menu).*
- **Ron Wyatt’s original investigations (1970s–1990s)** — The first modern researcher to systematically apply GPR and metal detection to the Durupınar site.
    - **Official Wyatt Archaeology Portal:** arkdiscovery.com
    - **Specific Noah's Ark Sub-site:** noahsarkdiscovery.arkdiscovery.com

News Reports on Geophysical Surveys and Soil Analysis

- **Jerusalem Post (2021 & 2026):** “Turkish researchers claim to have found Noah’s Ark...”
    - **2021 Scan Report:** jpost.com/archaeology/article-681706
- **Daily Mail (2021):** “Noah’s Ark explorers claim they’ve found boat beneath Turkish

mountain..."
    - dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-10010517
- **Christian Post (2022):** Reports on the 3-D scans and site history.
    - christianpost.com/news/noahs-ark-scans-turkey.html
- **The U.S. Sun (2021):** "Noah's Ark 'found' — researchers say 3-D scans prove biblical vessel is buried under mud."
    - the-sun.com/news/3826316/noahs-ark-found-durupinar-3d-scans/

The Biblical Blueprint

- **Genesis 6–8** — The specifications of the Ark and its landing location.
    - **Read online (Bible Gateway, NIV):** biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Genesis+6-8&version=NIV
- **On the Egyptian royal cubit** — Discussion of ancient cubit lengths.
    - **"Cubit," Encyclopedia Britannica:** britannica.com/science/cubit

Ground-Penetrating Radar and 3-D Scans

- **2014 & 2021 GPR/ERT data** — Detection of the passageway, central/lateral corridors, and angular compartments.
    - **Expedition Summaries (Replaces dead specific URLs):** All 3D volumetric scans are now housed on the main homepage. Visit noahsarkscans.com and scroll to the "Ground Penetrating Radar" section.

Metal Detection, Rivet, and Soil Chemistry

- **Iron detection and rivet artifact** — Documented in Ron Wyatt's field videos and reports.
    - **Wyatt Archaeological Research photo gallery:** noahsarkdiscovery.arkdiscovery.com *(Scroll down to Section 11: "Metal Alloy Rivets")*
- **2024/2026 Soil analysis** — Elevated organic carbon, potassium, and preliminary ceramic findings.
    - **Noah's Ark Scans primary updates:** noahsarkscans.com

The Archaeological Landscape (Nashuan, Altar, Grave, Cemetery)

- **Nashuan settlement & Stone altar** — Described in creationist travelogues and Ron Wyatt's materials.
    - **Ark Discovery Index:** arkdiscovery.com
- **Chalcolithic dating (5500–3000 BCE)** — Conducted by Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University and Istanbul Technical University.
    - **Reference:** jpost.com/archaeology/article-881983

Historical Testimony (Josephus, Church Fathers)

- **Flavius Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews 1.3.5-6** — Records that Ark remains were known in Armenia.
    - **Full text online (Whiston translation):** penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/ant-1.html *(Scroll to Chapter 3)*
- **Epiphanius of Salamis & John Chrysostom**

- **Creation Ministries International (Replaced 404 URL with stable Genesis search):** creation.com/genesis-flood

Mesopotamian Flood Tablets & Global Flood Myths

- **Epic of Gilgamesh, Tablet 11 (The Flood Tablet)**
  - **British Museum collection (Fixed character rendering):** britishmuseum.org/collection/object/W_K-3375
  - Mesopotamian Flood Tablets: https://cdli.earth/postings/187

- **Irving Finkel, The Ark Before Noah (2014)**
  - **Book publisher page:** hodder.co.uk/titles/irving-finkel/the-ark-before-noah/9781444757088/
- **Global Flood Myths Reference Works**
  - **WorldCat (Alan Dundes):** worldcat.org/title/flood-myth/oclc/17546182
  - **Britannica, "Flood myth":** britannica.com/topic/flood-myth
  - **Wikipedia list of flood traditions:** en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_flood_myths

Geological Evidence

- **Black Sea Deluge Hypothesis (Ryan & Pitman, 1997)**
  - **Publisher page:** simonandschuster.com/books/Noahs-Flood/William-Ryan/9780684810522
  - **Scientific paper DOI:** doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227(97)00007-8
- **Younger Dryas Cataclysm (Firestone et al., 2007)**
  - **PNAS paper DOI:** doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0706977104

Turkish Government Recognition and National Park

- **Noah's Ark National Park (Durupınar)**
  - **Turkish tourism portal:** goturkiye.com

YouTube catalogue of Noah's ark discovery & supporting evidences:

- **Fox News Interview on Noah's Ark Scans Findings:** This recent interview with researcher Andrew Jones details the latest ground-penetrating radar results and soil analysis from the Durupınar site.
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4KDHVW6fqpM&vl=en

- **Discovery of Noah's ark by Ron Wyatt:**

  https://youtu.be/IoTkguzRaCU?si=WwMkYL5izUWkTVck

- **Ron Wyatt testimony of Noah's ark:**

https://youtu.be/qSW5SWRGyZE?si=_LN-DF_U0Hr8-zvX

- **Evidences supporting Noah's ark discovery:**

  https://youtu.be/NRe-Ze-7aYk?si=lSxOP4psM9AysYmy

Be Blessed ✨.